| Ref # | Hits | Search Query | DBs | Default Operator | Plurals | Time Stamp |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| L1 | 1 | feng adj lili | US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT | OR | ON | 2006/01/30 17:09 |
| L2 | 4 | chen adj shizhong | US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT | OR | ON | 2006/01/30 17:10 |
| L3 | 0 | xia adj yiyang | US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT | OR | ON | 2006/01/30 17:10 |
| L4 | 5 | l1 or l2 | US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT | OR | ON | 2006/01/30 17:10 |
| L5 | 13793 | septic adj shock | US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT | OR | ON | 2006/01/30 17:10 |
| L6 | 4467 | leptin | US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT | OR | ON | 2006/01/30 17:11 |
| L7 | 16363 | ob | US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT | OR | ON | 2006/01/30 17:11 |
| L8 | 0 | l4 and l5 and l6 | US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT | OR | ON | 2006/01/30 17:11 |
| L9 | 1 | l4 and l5 | US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT | OR | ON | 2006/01/30 17:11 |

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:14:22 ON 30 JAN 2006)

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 17:14:36 ON 30 JAN 2006

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                E FENG LILI /AU
L1            227 S E3
                E CHEN SHIZHONG /AU
L2            106 S E3
                E XIA YIYANG /AU
L3             78 S E3
L4            306 S L1 OR L2 OR L3
L5              0 S L4 AND SEPTIC (1W) SHOCK
L6              4 S L4 AND LEPTIN
L7              3 DUP REM L6 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L8              0 S L7 AND SEPTIC
L9              3 S L7 AND OB
L10             1 S L9 AND TREATMENT
L11         33304 S LEPTIN
L12         19161 S SEPTIC (1W) SHOCK
L13             7 S L11 (L) L12
L14             4 DUP REM L13 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
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L10 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Diagnostic and therapeutic methods related to regulating energy mobilization with **OB** protein and **OB** antibodies
IN **Feng, Lili**; Chen, Sizhong; **Xia, Yiyang**
PY 1997
1997
1998
2002
1999
SO PCT Int. Appl., 61 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
TI Diagnostic and therapeutic methods related to regulating energy mobilization with **OB** protein and **OB** antibodies
IN **Feng, Lili**; Chen, Sizhong; **Xia, Yiyang**
AB Compns. comprising **OB**-R agonists and methods of **treatment** for conditions such as systemic inflammatory response syndrome are provided. One suitable **OB**-R agonist ligand is recombinant human **OB** protein, also known as **leptin**. Also provided are methods and compns. for the **treatment** of obesity and **OB** resistance. Assay methods and kits relating to these conditions are also included.
ST **leptin** antibody antiinflammatory antiobesity sequence
IT **Leptin** receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(agonist ligands; diagnostic and therapeutic methods related to regulating energy mobilization with **OB** protein and **OB** antibodies)
IT Anti-inflammatory agents
Antiobesity agents
Diagnosis
Sepsis
cDNA sequences
(diagnostic and therapeutic methods related to regulating energy mobilization with **OB** protein and **OB** antibodies)
IT Cytokines
Interleukin 1α
Interleukin 1β
Interleukin 6
Lipopolysaccharides
Tumor necrosis factors
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(diagnostic and therapeutic methods related to regulating energy mobilization with **OB** protein and **OB** antibodies)
IT Metabolism
(energy; diagnostic and therapeutic methods related to regulating energy mobilization with **OB** protein and **OB** antibodies)
IT Peptides, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(**leptin**-derived; diagnostic and therapeutic methods related to regulating energy mobilization with **OB** protein and **OB** antibodies)
IT Antibodies
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(**leptin**-specific; diagnostic and therapeutic methods related to regulating energy mobilization with **OB** protein and **OB** antibodies)
IT Inflammation
(systemic inflammatory response syndrome; diagnostic and therapeutic methods related to regulating energy mobilization with **OB** protein and **OB** antibodies)
IT Anorexia

Cachexia
(**treatment** of; diagnostic and therapeutic methods related to regulating energy mobilization with **OB** protein and **OB** antibodies)
IT 169494-85-3, **Leptin**
RL: ANT (Analyte); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(diagnostic and therapeutic methods related to regulating energy mobilization with **OB** protein and **OB** antibodies)

=> s leptin
L11 33304 LEPTIN

=> s septic (1w) shock
L12 19161 SEPTIC (1W) SHOCK

=> s l11 (l) l12
L13 7 L11 (L) L12

=> dup rem l13
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L13
L14 4 DUP REM L13 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l14 1-4 ti au so py kwic

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI The acute phase response
AU Berczi, Istvan; Szentivanyi, Andor
SO Neuroimmune Biology (2003), 3(Immune-Neuroendocrine Circuitry: History and Progress), 463-494
CODEN: NBEIAQ; ISSN: 1567-7443
PY 2003
AB . . . cells. Catecholamines are elevated, which serve to inhibit inflammatory responses and to promote, even initiate, the acute phase response. Serum **leptin** is also increased, which governs energy metabolism and it is a major stimulator of the immune system. If the acute phase reaction fails to protect the host, shock will develop. Patients with subclin. adrenal insufficiency succumb to **septic shock** almost invariably if glucocorticoid therapy is not given. However, glucocorticoid treatment of septic patients with normal adrenal function has not. . .

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
TI Intracerebroventricular administration of bacterial lipopolysaccharide prevents the development of acute experimental pancreatitis in the rat
AU Jaworek, Jolanta; Bonior, Joanna; Nawrot, Katarzyna; Leja, Anna; Sendur, Ryszard; Stachura, Jerzy; Pawlik, Wieslaw; Konturek, Stanislaw
SO Medical Science Monitor (2002), 8(4), BR136-BR143
CODEN: MSMOFR; ISSN: 1234-1010
PY 2002
AB Lipopolysaccharides (LPS) are responsible for **septic shock** but low doses of LPS reduce pancreatic damage produced by caerulein-induced pancreatitis (CIP) in rats. **Leptin**, produced by adipocytes attenuates the severity of CIP. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of intracerebroventricular (i.c.v.) administration of LPS on CIP and plasma **leptin** level and to investigate the involvement of sensory nerves (SN) in the effects of LPS on CIP. CIP was produced. . . right cerebral ventricle 30 min prior to CIP. CIP was manifested by an increase in plasma levels of amylase, lipase, **leptin** and an anti-inflammatory interleukin 10 (IL-10), (by 400%, 1000%, 700% and 50%, resp.), confirmed by histol. examination and accompanied by. . . of CIP rats with i.c.v. LPS resulted in significant reduction of CIP accompanied by dose-dependent increase in plasma levels of **leptin** and IL-10. Deactivation of SN, which by itself failed to affect CIP, completely reversed the beneficial effects of i.c.v. administration of LPS on CIP and reduced plasma **leptin** and IL-10

concns. Pretreatment with LPS given i.c.v. prevents the development of caerulein-induced pancreatitis through the activation of SN and though the release of **leptin**.

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Endocannabinoids: Emerging role in cardiovascular and neuroendocrine regulation
AU Kunos, George
SO Abstracts of Papers, 222nd ACS National Meeting, Chicago, IL, United States, August 26-30, 2001 (2001), MEDI-292 Publisher: American Chemical Society, Washington, D. C.
CODEN: 69BUZP
PY 2001
AB . . . (LPS) can be reversed or prevented by a CB1 receptor antagonist. Circulating macrophages and platelets from rats in hemorrhagic or **septic shock** were found to contain elevated levels of anandamide and 2-AG and to elicit CB1 receptor-mediated hypotension when injected into healthy. . . with a CB1 receptor antagonist reduces food intake in the controls but not in the knockouts. Furthermore, the adipocyte-derived hormone **leptin** reduces endocannabinoid levels in the hypothalamus, whereas such levels are increased in animals with defective **leptin** signaling. These findings suggest that endocannabinoids in the hypothalamus may be involved in the control of appetite and are part of the neural 'appetite-circuitry' controlled by **leptin**.

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
TI Relationship of plasma **leptin** to plasma cytokines and human survival in sepsis and **septic shock**
AU Arnalich, Francisco; Lopez, Julia; Codoceo, Rosa; Jimenez, Manuel; Madero, Rosario; Montiel, Carmen
SO Journal of Infectious Diseases (1999), 180(3), 908-911
CODEN: JIDIAQ; ISSN: 0022-1899
PY 1999
TI Relationship of plasma **leptin** to plasma cytokines and human survival in sepsis and **septic shock**
AB **Leptin** production is increased in rodents by administration of endotoxin or cytokines. To investigate whether circulating **leptin** is related to cytokine release and survival in human sepsis, plasma concns. of **leptin**, interleukin (IL)-6, IL-1β, tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-α, soluble TNF receptor type I, IL-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1ra), and the inflammatory modulator IL-10 were measured as soon as severe sepsis (n = 28) or **septic shock** (n = 14) developed and every 6 h for 24 h. Patients with sepsis or **septic shock** had **leptin** concns. 2.3- and 4.2-fold greater, resp., than the control group. There was an independent association for **leptin** with IL-1ra and IL-10 in both patient groups. By discriminant anal., **leptin** and IL-6 were independent predictors of death. These findings suggest that increases in **leptin** levels may be a host defense mechanism during sepsis.
ST **leptin** interleukin receptor TNF **septic shock**
IT Blood analysis
Sepsis
(**leptin** cytokines in human plasma during sepsis and **septic shock**)
IT Interleukin 1 receptor antagonist
Interleukin 10
Interleukin 1β
Interleukin 6
Tumor necrosis factor receptors
Tumor necrosis factors
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(**leptin** cytokines in human plasma during sepsis and **septic shock**)
IT Shock (circulatory collapse)
(septic; **leptin** cytokines in human plasma during sepsis and **septic shock**)

IT 169494-85-3, **Leptin**
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(**leptin** cytokines in human plasma during sepsis and **septic shock**)